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DESCRIPTION

POLYACETAL RESIN COMPOSITION

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TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a polyacetal resin composition in which formaldehyde emission (or generation) is remarkably inhibited, moldability is excellent, and blooming is suppressible; to a process of producing the same; and to a shaped (or molded) article formed from the resin composition.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A polyacetal resin is excellent in mechanical property, fatigue resistance, friction or abrasion resistance, chemical resistance, and moldability. Therefore, the polyacetal resin has been widely utilized in various fields such as an automotive part, an electric or electronic device part, other precision machinery part, an architectural or pipeline part, a household utensil or cosmetic article part, or a medical device part. However, along with expansion or diversification in application, a polyacetal resin having higher quality has been demanded.

[0003] Characteristics (or properties) required for the polyacetal resin include characteristics that mechanical strength in a process step such as an extruding step or a molding step is not deteriorated, that deposit to a metal

mold (or mold deposit) is not generated, that mechanical property under a long-term heating condition (heat aging) is adversely affected, and that incomplete (or defective) molding such as silver streak or void is not found in a shaped article. As one of the important factors responsible for such deterioration of strength or physical properties, and incomplete molding, the degradation of the polymer upon heating is exemplified. In particular, the polyacetal resin is inherently unstable in an oxidative atmosphere at an elevated temperature or in an acidic or alkaline environment because of its chemical structure. Therefore, the essential need that must be fulfilled for a polyacetal resin is that of insuring high thermal stability and minimal emission (or generation) of formaldehyde in the course of processing and from shaped articles. Formaldehyde is chemically active and ready to be oxidized to formic acid to adversely affect the heat resistance of resin. In addition, when the resin is used as electric or electronic parts, formaldehyde causes corrosion in metallic contacts or discoloration of the parts due to organic deposits, and contact errors occur. Furthermore, formaldehyde itself pollutes the working environment in parts assembling as well as the living environment around use of end products. [0004] In order to stabilize chemically active terminals, the following methods are known: for a homopolymer, a method of esterifying the terminal of the polymer by acetylation or other means; and for a copolymer, a method of

copolymerizing trioxane and a monomer having an adjacent carbon bond (e.g., a cyclic ether or a cyclic formal), and then decomposing and removing unstable terminal sites to make the unstable terminal sites stable (or inactive) terminal sites. However, in a heating process, cleavage (or fission) decomposition also occurs in the main chain part of the polymer. Only the above-mentioned treatment is insufficient to prevent the polymer from such a decomposition, and practically, it is considered that addition of a stabilizer (e.g., an antioxidant, and other stabilizers) is essential for such inhibition.

[0005] However, even in the case blending these stabilizers, it is difficult to completely inhibit decomposition (or degradation) of the polyacetal resin. In practice, upon melt processing in an extruding step or a molding step for preparing a composition, the polyacetal resin undergoes an action of heat or oxygen inside of a cylinder of an extruder or a molding machine, thereby generating formaldehyde from a decomposed main chain thereof or an insufficiently stabilized terminal thereof, as a result, working environment is worsen in a extruding and molding process. Moreover, in the case carrying out molding for a long period, a finely powdered substance or a tar-like substance is deposited on a metal mold (mold deposit), thereby decreasing working efficiency. In addition, the mold deposit is one of the ultimate factors for deteriorating the surface condition of the shaped article. Further, the polymer

decomposition causes deterioration in mechanical strength of the resin, and discoloration thereof. From such a viewpoint, a good deal of effort is continued for establishing more effective stabilizing formulation (or
5 recipe) about the polyacetal resin.

[0006] As the antioxidant added to the polyacetal resin, a phenol-series (phenolic) compound having steric hindrance (hindered phenol), and an amine compound having steric hindrance (hindered amine) have been known. As other
10 stabilizers, melamine, an alkali metal hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide, and an organic or inorganic acid salt have been known. Moreover, antioxidants are generally used in combination with other stabilizers. However, even when such an additive(s) is/are used, it is
15 difficult to inhibit formaldehyde emission (or generation) from a shaped article of the polyacetal resin.

[0007] US Patent No. 3152101 (Patent Document 1) discloses a composition comprising a polyacetal copolymer and a dicarboxylic acid dihydrazide (e.g., an aliphatic
20 dicarboxylic acid dihydrazide having a carbon number of 3 to 10, and an arylene dicarboxylic acid dihydrazide). Although use of such a short-chain aliphatic carboxylic acid hydrazide improves heat stability at some level thereby inhibiting emission of formaldehyde, such a composition
25 is low in formability (or moldability). Therefore, mold deposit occurs, or the carboxylic acid hydrazide bleeds out of a shaped article formed with the composition.

Moreover, this document concretely fails to disclose what kind of arylene dicarboxylic acid dihydrazide improves heat stability of the resin composition. Further, even in the case of using a monocyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, mold deposit and bleeding out cannot be sufficiently inhibited.

[Patent Document 1] US Patent No. 3152101 (the first and the third columns)

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0008] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a polyacetal resin composition capable of improving heat (or thermal) stability of a polyacetal resin, and melt stability of a polyacetal resin in an extruding step or a molding step; and a process of producing the same; as well as an article as molded (or shaped) therefrom.

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[0009] It is another object of the present invention to provide a polyacetal resin composition conducive to a marked inhibition of formaldehyde emission with a small amount of an additive added, and improvement in working environment; and a process of producing the same; as well as an article as molded (or shaped) therefrom.

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[0010] It is still another object of the present invention to provide a polyacetal resin composition which is adapted for inhibiting emission of formaldehyde even under severe conditions to suppress deposition of decomposition products

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on the mold, blooming or bleeding of the decomposition products from a shaped article and thermal deterioration of the article, and which contributes to upgrading quality of the shaped article and improves the moldability; and
5 a process of producing the same; as well as an article as molded (or shaped) therefrom.

[0011] It is further object of the present invention to provide a polyacetal resin composition in which an amount of formaldehyde emission from a polyacetal resin and a shaped
10 article therefrom is inhibited to a significantly low level, and physical property such as weather (light)-resistant stability, impact resistance, or sliding property is improved; and an article as molded (or shaped) therefrom.

15 MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

[0012] The inventor of the present invention made intensive studies and searches on a series of carboxylic acid hydrazide compounds regarding a stabilizer for a polyacetal resin to achieve the above objects and finally found that a
20 polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide compound significantly has inhibitory effects on formaldehyde emission from a shaped article of a polyacetal resin, and drastically improves bleeding out of such a shaped article. The present invention was accomplished based on the above
25 findings.

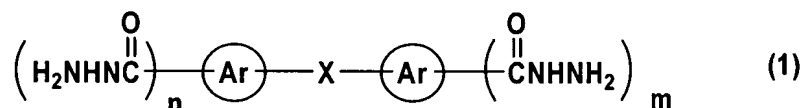
[0013] That is, the polyacetal resin composition of the present invention comprises a polyacetal resin and a

carboxylic acid hydrazide. The carboxylic acid hydrazide comprises a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide or a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide having a substituent (e.g., a hydroxyl group). The carboxylic acid hydrazide may comprise at least one member selected from the group consisting of the followings:

(i) a condensed polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide;

(ii) a polyarylcarboxylic acid hydrazide represented by the following formula (1):

[0014] [Formula 1]



wherein Ar represents an aromatic hydrocarbon ring; X represents a single bond, an alkylene group, a (thio)ether group, a carbonyl group, a sulfoxide group, a sulfone group, or a bivalent (or divalent) aromatic group; "m" denotes an integer of 1 to 4; and "n" denotes an integer of 0 to 4; and

(iii) an oxycarboxylic acid hydrazide corresponding to each of said hydrazides (i) and (ii).

The carboxylic acid hydrazide may comprise (i) a condensed polycyclic C₁₀₋₄₀arene-carboxylic acid hydrazide; (ii) a bisC₆₋₁₄aryl-carboxylic acid hydrazide represented by the formula (1), in which X is a single bond, a straight or branched chain C₁₋₁₀alkylene group, a (thio)ether group, a carbonyl group, a sulfoxide group,

or a sulfone group; (iii) an oxycarboxylic acid hydrazide corresponding to each of said hydrazides (i) and (ii); and others. The proportion of the carboxylic acid hydrazide may be about 0.001 to 20 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin.

[0015] The polyacetal resin composition may further comprise at least one member selected from the group consisting of an antioxidant, a heat stabilizer, a processing stabilizer, a weather (light)-resistant stabilizer, an impact resistance improver, a slip-improving agent, a coloring agent, and a filler. The antioxidant, the processing stabilizer, the heat stabilizer, and the weather (light)-resistant stabilizer may be substantially free from an intramolecular ester bond. Incidentally, the resin composition of the present invention may improve in heat stability substantially without containing a phosphorus-containing flame retardant.

[0016] The present invention also includes a process for producing a polyacetal resin composition, which comprises melting and mixing a polyacetal resin with the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide with the use of an extruder, wherein at least the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide is fed from a side feed port of the extruder and mixed with the polyacetal resin; and a shaped article formed from the polyacetal resin composition. The shaped article may be an electric or electronic device part (an electric and/or electronic device part), an

architectural or pipeline part (an architectural and/or pipeline part), a household utensil or cosmetic article part (a household utensil and/or cosmetic article part), or a medical device part.

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EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0017] According to the present invention, addition of a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide to a polyacetal resin improves heat stability of the polyacetal resin, and melt stability of the polyacetal resin in an extruding process or a molding process. Moreover, addition of only a small amount of the carboxylic acid hydrazide significantly ensures to inhibit formaldehyde generation, and drastically improves circumferential environment (e.g., working environment, and using environment). Further, the polyacetal resin composition of the present invention can inhibit emission of formaldehyde at an extremely low level even under severe conditions, deposition of decomposition products on the mold (mold deposit), blooming or bleeding of such products from a shaped article, and thermal aging or deterioration of the article, thus contributing to upgrading of the quality and moldability of the shaped article. Furthermore, addition of other additive(s) (e.g., a weather (light)-resistant stabilizer, an impact resistance improver, a slip-improving agent, a coloring agent, and a filler) ensures to inhibit the amount of formaldehyde emission from the polyacetal resin and the

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shaped article at an extremely low level, and provide a polyacetal resin composition and a shaped article which improve in physical properties such as weather (light)-resistant stability, impact resistance, and sliding property.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] The resin composition of the present invention comprises a polyacetal resin, and a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide.

[0019] (Polyacetal resin)

The polyacetal resin is a macromolecular compound containing oxymethylene group ($-OCH_2-$) as a predominant constituent unit and includes polyacetal homopolymers or polyoxymethylenes (e.g., trade name "Delrin", manufactured by DuPont, U.S.A.; trade name "Tenac 4010", manufactured by Asahi Kasei Corp.; etc.) and polyacetal copolymers comprising an oxymethylene unit and a comonomer unit (e.g., trade name "Duracon", manufactured by Polyplastics Co., Ltd.). Referring to such copolymers, the comonomer unit includes oxyalkylene units of about 2 to 6 carbon atoms (preferably about 2 to 4 carbon atoms), for example, oxyethylene ($-OCH_2CH_2-$), oxypropylene, and oxytetramethylene units. The proportion of such comonomer unit may be small and, for example, can be selected from the range of about 0.01 to 20 mole %, preferably about 0.03 to 15 mole % (e.g., 0.05 to 10 mole %), and more preferably

about 0.1 to 10 mole %, relative to the whole polyacetal resin (the whole monomer units constituting the polyacetal resin).

[0020] The polyacetal copolymer may be, for example, a
5 copolymer containing two components, a terpolymer
containing three components and so on. The polyacetal
copolymer may be also a random copolymer, a block copolymer
(e.g., copolymers described in Japanese Patent Publication
No. 24307/1990 (JP-2-24307B), manufactured by Asahi Kasei
10 Corp., trade name "Tenac LA", "Tenac LM"), or a graft
copolymer. Moreover, the polyacetal resin may be linear
or branched, and may have a crosslinked structure. In
addition, the end (or terminal) groups of the polyacetal
resin may have been stabilized by esterification with a
15 carboxylic acid such as acetic acid or propionic acid, or
an anhydride thereof, urethanation with an isocyanate
compound, or etherification. There is no particular
limitation on the degree of polymerization, the degree of
branching, or the degree of crosslinking of the polyacetal,
20 provided it can be only melt-molded. There is no particular
restriction as to the molecular weight of the polyacetal
resin, and, for example, the weight average molecular weight
is about 5,000 to 500,000, and preferably about 10,000 to
400,000.

25 [0021] The polyacetal resin can be, for example, produced
by polymerizing an aldehyde such as formaldehyde,
paraformaldehyde, or acetaldehyde; or a cyclic ether or

cyclic formal such as trioxane, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, styrene oxide, cyclohexane oxide, cyclohexene oxide, 1,3-dioxolane, 1,3-dioxane, diethylene glycol formal, or 1,4-butanediol formal. Further, as a
5 copolymerizable component, an alkyl or arylglycidyl ether (e.g., methylglycidyl ether, ethylglycidyl ether, phenylglycidyl ether, and naphthylglycidyl ether), an alkylene or polyoxyalkylene glycol diglycidyl ether (e.g., ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, triethylene glycol
10 diglycidylether, and butanedioldiglycidylether), an alkyl or aryl glycidyl alcohol, a cyclic ester (e.g., β -propiolactone), or a vinyl compound (e.g., styrene, and vinyl ether) can be employed.

[0022] (Carboxylic acid hydrazide)

15 The characteristic of the present invention resides in addition of a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide and thereby remarkably improving processing stability of a polyacetal resin and remarkably inhibiting generation of formaldehyde. The polycyclic aromatic
20 carboxylic acid hydrazide may be a polycyclic aromatic monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, or a polycyclic aromatic polycarboxylic acid mono- or polyhydrazide (for example, a dicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide, and a tricarboxylic acid mono- to trihydrazide).

25 [0023] The polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide may have a plurality of monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene rings) in a molecule thereof. Such a

carboxylic acid hydrazide may include, for example, a condensed polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, and a polyarylcarmoxylic acid hydrazide represented by the above-mentioned formula (1).

- 5 [0024] Examples of the condensed polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide may include a condensed polycyclic C₁₀₋₄₀arene-carboxylic acid hydrazide such as a condensed polycyclic aromatic monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide (e.g., a naphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide such as α -
10 or β -naphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide, an anthracenecarboxylic acid hydrazide, and a phenanthrenecarboxylic acid hydrazide), or a condensed polycyclic aromatic polycarboxylic acid mono- or polyhydrazide [for example, a polycarboxylic acid mono-
15 or polyhydrazide corresponding to the above-mentioned monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, e.g., a naphthalenedicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide, and a naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid hydrazide (e.g., 1,4,5,8-naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid mono- to
20 tetrahydrazide), an anthracenedicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide (e.g., 1,4-, 1,5-, 1,8-, 1,9-, 2,3- or 9,10-anthracenedicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide), and a phenanthrenedicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide].
- [0025] Incidentally, in the condensed polycyclic aromatic
25 carboxylic acid hydrazide, hydrazinocarbonyl group and carboxyl group (carboxyl group which is not hydrazidated in the case of the polycarboxylic acid hydrazide) are

positioned on a tertiary carbon atom constituting the aromatic ring. For example, to take a naphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide as an example, in a naphthalenemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, the
5 hydrazinocarbonyl group may be substituted on either 1- or 2-position of a naphthalene ring thereof. In a naphthalenedicarboxylic acid hydrazide, the hydrazinocarbonyl group may be substituted on two positions selected from 1- to 8-positions, e.g., 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4-,
10 1,5-, 1,6-, 1,7-, 1,8-, 2,3-, 2,6-, and 2,7-positions.

[0026] Among the condensed polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acids, a condensed polycyclic C₁₀₋₃₀arene-(mono- or poly)carboxylic acid hydrazide (preferably a condensed polycyclic C₁₀₋₂₀arene-carboxylic acid hydrazide,
15 particularly, a naphthalenedicarboxylic acid hydrazide such as 1,4-, 1,8-, 2,6- or 2,7-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid dihydrazide) is preferred.

[0027] In the polyarylcboxylic acid hydrazide (1), the aromatic hydrocarbon ring represented by Ar may include
20 a C₆₋₁₄aromatic hydrocarbon ring such as benzene ring, or naphthalene ring, preferably a C₆₋₁₀aromatic hydrocarbon ring, and others.

[0028] The alkylene group represented by X may include a straight or branched chain C₁₋₁₀alkylene group such as
25 methylene, ethylene, dimethylmethylene, propylene, trimethylene, or butylene, preferably a straight or branched chain C₁₋₆alkylene group, and others. Examples of the

bivalent aromatic group represented by X may include a C₆₋₁₄arylene group such as phenylene, or naphthalenediyl group, preferably a C₆₋₁₀arylene group.

[0029] The number "m" may be preferably an integer of 1 to 3, and more preferably 1 or 2. The number "n" may be preferably an integer of 0 to 3, more preferably an integer of 0 to 2, and particularly 1 or 2.

[0030] Moreover, in the formula (1), the position of the hydrazinocarbonyl group as a substituent is not particularly limited to a specific one. For example, in the case where the ring Ar is benzene ring, the position may be o-, m- or p-position with respect to the group X. Also, in the case where the number "m" or "n" is not less than 2, the position of the hydrazinocarbonyl group as a substituent is not particularly limited to a specific one. For example, the position may be suitably selected from 2- to 5 positions of the benzene ring with respect to the group X at 1-position of the benzene ring.

[0031] Such a polyarylcarboxylic acid hydrazide may include a monocarboxylic acid hydrazide, for example, a bisarylmonocarboxylic acid hydrazide such as biphenyl-2-, -3-, or -4-monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide; a bisaryl(thio)ethermonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, a bisarylketonemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, a bisarylsulfonemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, and bisarylsulfidemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, each corresponding to the bisarylmonocarboxylic acid

monohydrazide; a bisaryl straight or branched chain
C₁₋₁₀alkane-monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide such as
1-(4'-hydrazinocarbonylphenyl)-1-phenylmethane, or
2-(4'-hydrazinocarbonylphenyl)-2-phenylpropane; o-, m- or
5 p-terphenylmonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide; and others.
[0032] Moreover, the polyarylenecarboxylic acid
hydrazide may also include a polycarboxylic acid hydrazide,
for example, a polycarboxylic acid mono- or polyhydrazide
corresponding to the monocarboxylic acid hydrazide [e.g.,
10 a bisaryldicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide such as
biphenyl-2,3-, -2,5-, -2,6-, -3,4-, -3,5-, -2,2'-, -2,4'-,
-3,3'-, -3,4'- or 4,4'-dicarboxylic acid mono- or
dihydrazide; a bisaryl(thio)etherdicarboxylic acid
hydrazide, a bisarylketonedicarboxylic acid hydrazide, a
15 bisarylsulfonedicarboxylic acid hydrazide, and a
bisarylsulfidedicarboxylic acid hydrazide, each
corresponding to the bisaryldicarboxylic acid mono- or
dihydrazide; a bisaryl straight or branched chain
C₁₋₁₀alkane-dicarboxylic acid hydrazide (mono- or
20 dihydrazide) such as 4,4'-diphenylmethanedicarboxylic
acid mono- or dihydrazide; a p-terphenyldicarboxylic acid
mono- or dihydrazide; and others].

[0033] Among these polyarylcarboxylic acid hydrazides,
a biphenylcarboxylic acid hydrazide in which the group X
25 is a single bond, and a biphenylmono- or polycarboxylic
acid hydrazide in which the group X is a single bond (e.g.,
a biphenyldicarboxylic acid dihydrazide such as 2,2'- or

4,4'-biphenyldicarboxylic acid dihydrazide) are particularly preferred.

[0034] The polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide may have a substituent(s) such as a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carboxyl group, an amino group, an amido group, a nitril group, or an alkyl group. The number of the substituents is not particularly limited to a specific one, and may be about 1 to 10, preferably about 1 to 6, and more preferably 1 to 4 (e.g., about 1 to 3). In the case where the aromatic carboxylic acid has a plurality of the substituents, the substituents may be groups of the same or different species. The position of the substituent(s) is also not particularly limited to a specific one. For example, in a polyarylcarmoxylic acid hydrazide, the substituent(s) may be positioned on an atom constituting the group X, and usually may be positioned on a carbon atom constituting the aromatic ring.

[0035] Among the substituents, in particular, a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide having a hydroxyl group (a polycyclic aromatic oxycarmoxylic acid hydrazide) is preferred in view of having a high affinity to the polyacetal resin. Incidentally, the oxycarmoxylic acid hydrazide may have the above-mentioned substituent(s) other than a hydroxyl group.

[0036] Such a polycyclic aromatic oxycarmoxylic acid hydrazide may include an oxycarmoxylic acid hydrazide corresponding to the above-mentioned polycyclic aromatic

carboxylic acid hydrazide, for example, a condensed polycyclic aromatic oxycarboxylic acid hydrazide [for example, a condensed polycyclic oxyC₁₀₋₄₀arene-carboxylic acid hydrazide such as a monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide
5 such as a hydroxynaphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide (e.g., 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-monohydroxy-1-naphthalenemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, and 1-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-hydroxy-2-naphthalenemonocarboxylic acid
10 monohydrazide), a hydroxyanthracenemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, or a hydroxyphenanthrenemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide; or polycarboxylic acid mono- or polyhydrazides (e.g., dicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazides) each corresponding to each of these
15 monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide], a polyaryloxycarboxylic acid hydrazide [for example, a hydroxybisarylmonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide (e.g., a hydroxybiphenylcarboxylic acid hydrazide such as 2'-, 3'- or 4'-hydroxybiphenyl-2-, -3- or -4-carboxylic acid
20 hydrazide), a hydroxybisaryl(thio)ethercarboxylic acid hydrazide, a hydroxybisarylketonecarboxylic acid hydrazide, a hydroxybisarylsulfonecarboxylic acid hydrazide, and a hydroxybisarylC₁₋₁₀straight or branched chain alkane-carboxylic acid hydrazide, each corresponding
25 to the hydroxybisarylmonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide; and a hydroxy-o-, -m- or -p-terphenylcarboxylic acid hydrazide; a polycarboxylic acid mono- or polyhydrazide

(e.g., a dicarboxylic acid mono- or dihydrazide) corresponding to each of these monocarboxylic acid monohydrazides].

[0037] Among these oxycarboxylic acid hydrazides, a
5 condensed polycyclic oxyC₁₀₋₃₀arene-carboxylic acid hydrazide (preferably a condensed polycyclic oxyC₁₀₋₂₀arene-monocarboxylic acid monohydrazide, particularly, a hydroxynaphthalenemonocarboxylic acid monohydrazide such as 3-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylic
10 acid hydrazide, or 6-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide), and a hydroxybiphenylcarboxylic acid hydrazide in which the group X is a single bond, and a hydroxybiphenylmono- or polycarboxylic acid hydrazide in which the group X is a single bond (in particular, a
15 hydroxybiphenylcarboxylic acid hydrazide such as 4'-hydroxybiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide) are preferred.

[0038] The polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazides may be used singly or in combination.

20 [0039] Among the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazides, a condensed polycyclic C₁₀₋₄₀arene-(mono- or di)carboxylic acid (mono- or di)hydrazide; a bisC₆₋₁₄aryl-(mono- or di)carboxylic acid (mono- or di)hydrazide in which the group X is a single bond, a straight
25 or branched chain C₁₋₁₀alkylene group, a (thio)ether group, a carbonyl group, a sulfoxide group, or a sulfone group in the formula (1); and oxycarboxylic acid hydrazides

corresponding to each of the hydrazides; and others are preferred.

[0040] Addition of an even small amount of such a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide to a polyacetal resin brings about stabilizing effects far superior to conventional stabilizers, and low sublimation property. Therefore, a polyacetal resin composition is excellent in extrusion processability (reducing scattering due to sublimation of the carboxylic acid hydrazide from an exhaust vent port of an extruder) and moldability (inhibiting mold deposit). Moreover, bleeding out property (or blooming property) of such an additive from a shaped article formed from the polyacetal resin composition, or scattering property (or sublimation property) under a high temperature can be significantly improved.

[0041] The proportion of the carboxylic acid hydrazide may be selected from, for example, about 0.001 to 20 parts by weight, preferably about 0.002 to 10 parts by weight (e.g., about 0.002 to 5 parts by weight), and more preferably 0.003 to 3 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin. In particular, even when the proportion is about 0.005 to 2 parts by weight, generation of formaldehyde can be remarkably inhibited. In the case where the proportion of the carboxylic acid hydrazide is too low, it is difficult to effectively reduce the amount of formaldehyde emission. In the case where the proportion is too high, there is a possibility that moldability or

mechanical strength is deteriorated.

[0042] The carboxylic acid hydrazide can impart significant stability and processing stability to the polyacetal resin even when the carboxylic acid hydrazide is used alone. Besides, the carboxylic acid hydrazide may be used in combination with at least one member selected from the group consisting of an antioxidant, a processing stabilizer, a heat stabilizer, a weather (light)-resistant stabilizer, an impact resistance improver, a slip-improving agent, a coloring agent, and a filler.

[0043] Incidentally, many of the stabilizers (the antioxidant, the processing stabilizer, the heat stabilizer, and the weather (light)-resistant stabilizer) have an ester bond $[-C(=O)O-]$ as a structural unit in a molecule thereof. The carboxylic acid hydrazide can stabilize the polyacetal resin even in the case of being used in combination with the stabilizer having such an ester bond. However, since the carboxylic acid hydrazide potentially has reactivity to an ester bond, the preferred stabilizer is a compound free from an ester bond as a structural unit in a molecule thereof in order to have an effect for inhibiting formaldehyde emission in a smaller amount of the carboxylic acid hydrazide.

[0044] (Antioxidant)

The antioxidant may include a hindered phenol-series compound, and a hindered amine-series compound, and others.

[0045] The hindered phenol-series compound may include a conventional phenol-series antioxidant or stabilizer, for example, a monocyclic hindered phenolic compound (e.g., 2,6-di-t-butyl-p-cresol), a polycyclic hindered phenolic compound in which rings are connected or bonded to each other through a hydrocarbon group or a group containing a sulfur atom [e.g., a C₁₋₁₀alkylene-bis to tetrakis(t-butylphenol) such as 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol), 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-di-t-butylphenol) or 1,1,3-tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-t-butylphenyl)butane; a C₂₋₁₀alkenylene or dienylene-bis to tetrakis(t-butylphenol) such as 4,4'-butylidenebis(3-methyl-6-t-butylphenol); a C₆₋₂₀arylene or aralkylene-bis to tetrakis(t-butylphenol) such as 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene; and a bis(t-butylphenol) in which t-butylphenol groups are connected or bonded to each other through a group having a sulfur atom, for example, 4,4'-thiobis(3-methyl-6-t-butylphenol)], a hindered phenolic compound having an ester group or an amide group [e.g., a t-butylphenol having a C₂₋₁₀alkylenecarbonyloxy group, exemplified by n-octadecyl-3-(4'-hydroxy-3',5'-di-t-butylphenyl)propionate or n-octadecyl-2-(4'-hydroxy-3',5'-di-t-butylphenyl)propionate; a bis to tetrakis(t-butylphenol) in which t-butylphenol groups are connected or bonded to each other through a polyol ester

of a fatty acid, exemplified by 1,6-hexanediol-bis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate], triethylene glycol-bis[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] or pentaerythritol tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]; a bis to
5 tetrakis(t-butylphenol) having a heterocyclic group and a C₂₋₁₀alkylenecarbonyloxy group, exemplified by 3,9-bis[2-{3-(3-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy}-1,1-dimethylethyl]-
10 2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane; a t-alkylphenol (e.g., t-butylphenol, and t-pentylphenol) having a C₃₋₁₀alkenylcarbonyloxy group, exemplified by 2-t-butyl-6-(3'-t-butyl-5'-methyl-2'-hydroxybenzyl)-4-methylphenylacrylate or
15 2-[1-(2-hydroxy-3,5-di-t-pentylphenyl)ethyl]-4,6-di-t-pentylphenylacrylate; a hindered phenolic compound having a phosphonic ester group, exemplified by di-n-octadecyl-3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate; a hindered phenolic compound having an amide unit, exemplified by
20 N,N'-hexamethylenebis(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-dihydrocinnamamide), N,N'-ethylenebis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide],
N,N'-tetramethylenebis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide],
25 N,N'-hexamethylenebis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide], N,N'-ethylenebis[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide],

N,N'-hexamethylenebis[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide], N,N'-bis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl]hydrazine, N,N'-bis[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl]hydrazine, 1,3,5-tris(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)isocyanurate, or 1,3,5-tris(4-t-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl)isocyanurate], and others. Among them, a phenolic compound having a t-butyl group (particularly, a plurality of t-butyl groups), in particular, a compound having a plurality of t-butylphenol sites, is preferred. These hindered phenol-series compounds may be used singly or in combination.

[0046] The hindered amine-series compound may include a piperidine derivative having a steric hindrance group, for example, an ester group-containing piperidine derivative [for example, an aliphatic acyloxypiperidine (e.g., a C₂₋₂₀aliphatic acyloxy-tetramethylpiperidine) such as 4-acetoxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, 4-stearoyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine or 4-acryloyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; an aromatic acyloxypiperidine (e.g., a C₇₋₁₁aromatic acyloxy-tetramethylpiperidine) such as 4-benzoyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; an aliphatic di- or tricarboxylic acid-bis- or trispiperidylester (e.g., a C₂₋₂₀aliphaticdicarboxylic acid-bispiperidylester) such as bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)oxalate,

bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)malonate,
bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)adipate,
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)adipate,
bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate,
5 bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate; an
aromatic di- to tetracarboxylic acid-bis- to
tetrakis(piperidyl ester (e.g., an aromatic di- or
tricarboxylic acid-bis- or trispiperidyl ester) such as
bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)terephthalate or
10 tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)benzene-1,3,5-
tricarboxylate], an ether group-containing piperidine
derivative [for example, a C₁₋₁₀alkoxypiperidine (e.g., a
C₁₋₆alkoxy-tetramethylpiperidine) such as
4-methoxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; a
15 C₅₋₈cycloalkyloxy-piperidine such as
4-cyclohexyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; an
aryloxypiperidine such as
4-phenoxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; a
C₆₋₁₀aryl-C₁₋₄alkyloxy-piperidine such as
20 4-benzyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; or an
alkylenedioxybis(piperidine (e.g., a
C₁₋₁₀alkylenedioxy-bis(piperidine) such as
1,2-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyloxy)ethane], an
amide group-containing piperidine derivative [for example,
25 a carbamoyloxypiperidine such as
4-(phenylcarbamoyloxy)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine;
an alkylenedioxy-bis piperidine substituted with a

carbamoyloxy group, e.g.,

bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylene-1,6-dicarbamate]. Moreover, the hindered amine-series

compound may also include, for example, a polycondensate

5 of piperidine derivatives having a high molecular weight

(e.g., a polycondensate of dimethyl succinate and

1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-

tetramethylpiperidine, and a poly{6-[(1,1,3,3-

tetramethylbutyl)imino-1,3,5-triazin-2,4-diyl][2-

10 (2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)amino]hexamethylene[4-

(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)imino}}). These hindered

amine-series compounds may be used singly or in combination.

[0047] These antioxidants may be used singly or in

combination. The proportion of the antioxidant may be about

15 0.001 to 5 parts by weight, preferably about 0.005 to 3

parts by weight, and more preferably about 0.01 to 2 parts

by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal

resin.

[0048] (Processing stabilizer)

20 The processing stabilizer may include at least one

member selected from the group consisting of (a) a long-chain

fatty acid or a derivative thereof, (b) a polyoxyalkylene

glycol, (c) a silicone compound, and others.

[0049] (a) Long-chain or higher fatty acid or derivative

25 thereof

The long-chain or higher fatty acid may be a saturated fatty acid or an unsaturated fatty acid. Moreover,

a part of hydrogen atoms in the higher fatty acid may be substituted with a substituent(s) such as hydroxyl group. Such a higher fatty acid may be exemplified by a mono- or di-fatty acid having not less than 10 carbon atoms, for example, a saturated mono-fatty acid having not less than 10 carbon atoms [e.g., a saturated C₁₀₋₃₄ fatty acid (preferably a saturated C₁₀₋₃₀ fatty acid) such as capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, pentadecylic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, arachic acid, behenic acid or montanic acid], an unsaturated mono-fatty acid having not less than 10 carbon atoms [e.g., an unsaturated C₁₀₋₃₄ fatty acid (preferably an unsaturated C₁₀₋₃₀ fatty acid) such as oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, arachidonic acid or erucic acid], a di-fatty acid having not less than 10 carbon atoms (a dibasic fatty acid) [e.g., a saturated C₁₀₋₃₀ di-fatty acid (preferably a saturated C₁₀₋₂₆ di-fatty acid) such as sebacic acid, dodecanedioic acid, tetradecanedioic acid or thapsiaic acid (or thapsic acid), and an unsaturated C₁₀₋₃₀ di-fatty acid (preferably an unsaturated C₁₀₋₂₆ di-fatty acid) such as decenedioic acid or dodecenedioic acid], and others. The fatty acid also includes one which has one or a plurality of hydroxyl group(s) in the molecular (e.g., a hydroxy-saturated C₁₀₋₂₆ fatty acid such as 12-hydroxy stearic acid). These fatty acids may be used singly or in combination. Among these fatty acids, a saturated or unsaturated C₁₀₋₂₆ mono-fatty acid, and a saturated or unsaturated C₁₀₋₂₀ di-fatty acid

are preferred.

[0050] The derivative of the higher fatty acid may include, for example, a fatty acid ester, a fatty acid amide, and others. As to the fatty acid ester, there is no particular
5 limitation on its structure, and an ester of either a straight or branched chain fatty acid can be used. As the higher fatty acid ester, there may be mentioned, for example, an ester of the above-mentioned higher fatty acid with an alcohol (e.g., an ester having one or a plurality of ester
10 bond(s), such as a monoester, a diester, a triester, or tetraester). The alcohol constituting the higher fatty acid ester is not particularly limited to a specific one. Such an alcohol may be a monohydric alcohol. As such an alcohol, a polyhydric alcohol is usually employed in many
15 cases.

[0051] The polyhydric alcohol may include a polyhydric alcohol having about 2 to 8 carbon atoms (preferably, about 2 to 6 carbon atoms) or a polymer thereof, for example, a diol exemplified by an alkylene glycol [e.g., a
20 C₂₋₈alkylene glycol (preferably a C₂₋₆alkylene glycol) such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol or propylene glycol]; a triol exemplified by glycerin, trimethylolpropane, or a derivative thereof; a tetraol exemplified by pentaerythritol, sorbitan, or a derivative thereof; as well
25 as a homo- or copolymer of the polyhydric alcohol(s) [e.g., a homo- or copolymer of an alkylene glycol such as a polyethylene glycol or a polypropylene glycol, a

polyglycerin, dipentaerythritol, and a
polypentaerythritol]. The average degree of
polymerization of the polyoxyalkylene glycol is not less
than 2 (e.g., about 2 to 500), preferably about 2 to 400
5 (e.g., about 2 to 360), and more preferably not less than
16 (e.g., about 20 to 200). Incidentally, in the case of
using the polyoxyalkylene glycol as a polyhydric alcohol,
it is preferred to use, as a long-chain (or higher) fatty
acid constituting the ester, a fatty acid having not less
10 than 12 carbon atoms, for example, a saturated or unsaturated
C₁₂₋₂₆ mono-fatty acid, and a saturated or unsaturated C₁₂₋₂₀
di-fatty acid. The alcohols may be used singly or in
combination.

[0052] Examples of such an ester of a long-chain or higher
15 fatty acid may include ethylene glycol mono- or dipalmitate,
ethylene glycol mono- or distearate, ethylene glycol mono-
or dibehenate, ethylene glycol mono- or dimontanate,
glycerin mono- to tripalmitate, glycerin mono- to
tristearate, glycerin mono- to tribehenate, glycerin mono-
20 to trimontanate, pentaerythritol mono- to tetrapalmitate,
pentaerythritol mono- to tetrastearate, pentaerythritol
mono- to tetrabehenate, pentaerythritol mono- to
tetramontanate, a polyglycerin tristearate,
trimethylolpropane monopalmitate, pentaerythritol
25 monoundecylate, sorbitan monostearate, a mono- or dilaurate
of a polyalkylene glycol (such as a polyethylene glycol
or a polypropylene glycol), a mono- or dipalmitate of the

polyalkylene glycol, a mono- or distearate of the
polyalkylene glycol, a mono- or dibehenate of the
polyalkylene glycol, a mono- or dimontanate of the
polyalkylene glycol, a mono- or dioleate of the polyalkylene
5 glycol, and a mono- or dilinolate of the polyalkylene glycol.

[0053] Among these derivatives, as the fatty acid amide,
for example, an acid amide (e.g., a monoamide and a bisamide)
of the higher fatty acid (a higher mono- or di-fatty acid)
with an amine (such as a monoamine, a diamine or a polyamine)
10 may be used. Among the acid amide, a bisamide is
particularly preferred.

[0054] As the monoamide, there may be mentioned, for
example, a primary acid amide of a saturated fatty acid
(such as capric acid amide, lauric acid amide, myristic
15 acid amide, palmitic acid amide, stearic acid amide, arachic
acid amide, behenic acid amide or montanic acid amide);
a primary acid amide of an unsaturated fatty acid (such
as oleic acid amide); and a secondary acid amide of a saturated
and/or an unsaturated fatty acid with a monoamine (such
20 as stearyl stearic acid amide or stearyl oleic acid amide).

[0055] The bisamide may include, for example, a bisamide
of the fatty acid with a C₁₋₆alkylenediamine (particularly,
a C₁₋₂alkylenediamine). The concrete examples of the
bisamide may include ethylenediamine-dipalmitic acid amide,
25 ethylenediamine-distearic acid amide (ethylene
bis-stearyl amide), hexamethylenediamine-distearic acid
amide, ethylenediamine-dibehenic acid amide,

ethylenediamine-dimontanic acid amide,
ethylenediamine-dioleic acid amide, and
ethylenediamine-dierucic acid amide. Furthermore, a
bisamide in which different species of acyl groups are
5 independently bonded to amine sites of an alkylenediamine,
such as ethylenediamine-(stearic acid amide)oleic acid
amide, may also be used. In the acid amide, it is preferred
that the fatty acid constituting the acid amide is a saturated
fatty acid.

10 [0056] These long-chain (or higher) fatty acid amides or
derivatives thereof may be used singly or in combination.

[0057] (b) Polyoxyalkylene glycol

The polyoxyalkylene glycol may include a homo- or
copolymer of an alkylene glycol [e.g., a C₂₋₆alkylene glycol
15 such as ethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, or tetramethylene
glycol (preferably a C₂₋₄alkylene glycol)], and a derivative
thereof.

[0058] Specific examples of the polyoxyalkylene glycol
may include a polyC₂₋₆oxyalkylene glycol such as a
20 polyethylene glycol, a polypropylene glycol or a
polytetramethylene glycol (preferably a
polyC₂₋₄oxyalkylene glycol), a copolymer such as a
polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer (e.g., a
random or block copolymer), a
25 polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glyceryl ether, or a
polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene monobutyl ether, and
others. Among them, the preferred one includes a polymer

having an oxyethylene unit, for example, a polyethylene glycol, a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer, and a derivative thereof.

[0059] The number average molecular weight of the
5 polyoxyalkylene glycol is about 3×10^2 to 1×10^6 (e.g., about 5×10^2 to 5×10^5), and preferably about 1×10^3 to 1×10^5 (e.g., about 1×10^3 to 5×10^4). The polyoxyalkylene glycols may be used singly or in combination.

[0060] (c) Silicone-series compound

10 The silicone-series compound may include a (poly)organosiloxane, and others. Examples of the (poly)organosiloxane may include, a monoorganosiloxane such as a dialkylsiloxane (e.g., dimethylsiloxane), an alkylarylsiloxane (e.g., phenylmethylsiloxane) or a
15 diarylsiloxane (e.g., diphenylsiloxane), a homopolymer thereof (for example, a polydimethylsiloxane, and a polymethylphenylsiloxane), or a copolymer thereof. Incidentally, the polyorganosiloxane may be an oligomer.

[0061] Moreover, the (poly)organosiloxane may include a
20 modified (poly)organosiloxane (e.g., a modified silicone) having substituent(s) (such as an epoxy group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, a carboxyl group, an amino group or a substituted amino group (e.g., a dialkylamino group), an ether group, a vinyl group, or a (meth)acryloyl group)
25 in the end or main chain of the molecule. These silicone-series compounds may be used singly or in combination.

[0062] The proportion of the processing stabilizer may be selected from, for example, about 0.001 to 10 parts by weight, preferably about 0.01 to 5 parts by weight, and more preferably about 0.03 to 3 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin. In particular, the proportion may be about 0.03 to 2 parts by weight.

[0063] (Heat stabilizer)

The heat stabilizer may include (a) a basic nitrogen-containing compound, (b) a metal salt of an organic carboxylic acid, (c) an alkali or alkaline earth metal compound, (d) a hydrotalcite, (e) a zeolite, (f) a phosphine compound, and others.

[0064] (a) Basic nitrogen-containing compound

As the basic nitrogen-containing compound (or basic nitrogen compound), at least one member selected from the group consisting of an aminotriazine compound, a guanidine compound, a urea compound, an amino acid compound, an amino alcohol compound, an imide compound, an amide compound, and a hydrazine compound may be used.

[0065] The aminotriazine compound may include melamine or a derivative thereof [e.g., melamine, and a condensate of melamine (melam, melem, melon)], guanamine or a derivative thereof, and an aminotriazine resin [for example, a co-polycondensation resin of melamine (e.g., a melamine-formaldehyde resin, a phenol-melamine resin, a melamine-phenol-formaldehyde resin, a

benzoguanamine-melamine resin, and an aromatic polyamine-melamine resin), and a co-polycondensation resin of guanamine (e.g., a benzoguanamine-formaldehyde resin, and a benzoguanamine-phenol-formaldehyde resin)].

- 5 [0066] Among the aminotriazine compounds, the derivative of guanamine may include an aliphatic guanamine compound [for example, a monoguanamine (e.g., a C₁₋₂₄alkyl-substituted guanamine such as valeroguanamine, caproguanamine, heptanoguanamine, capryloguanamine, or
- 10 stearoguanamine), and an alkylenebisguanamine (e.g., a C₁₋₂₄alkylenebisguanamine such as succinoguanamine, glutaroguanamine, adipoguanamine, pimeloguanamine, suberoguanamine, azeloguanamine, or sebacoguanamine)], an alicyclic guanamine-series compound [for example, a
- 15 monoguanamine (e.g., cyclohexanecarboguanamine, norbornenecarboguanamine, cyclohexenecarboguanamine, norbornanecarboguanamine, and a compound obtained by introducing a functional group thereto (e.g., a derivative whose cycloalkane residue has one to three functional
- 20 group(s) as a substituent, such as an alkyl group, a hydroxy group, an amino group, an acetoamino group, a nitryl group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a cumyl group or a hydroxyphenyl group))], an aromatic guanamine-series
- 25 compound [for example, a monoguanamine (e.g., benzoguanamine and a compound obtained by introducing a functional group thereto (e.g., a benzoguanamine derivative

whose phenyl residue has one to five functional group(s) as a substituent, such as an alkyl group, an aryl group, a hydroxy group, an amino group, an acetoamino group, a nitryl group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a cumyl group or a hydroxyphenyl group: for example, o-, m- or p-toluguanamine, o-, m- or p-xyloguanamine, o-, m- or p-phenylbenzoguanamine, o-, m- or p-hydroxybenzoguanamine, 4-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)benzoguanamine, o-, m- or p-nitrylbenzoguanamine, 3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxybenzoguanamine, and 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoguanamine), α - or β -naphthoguanamine and a derivative obtained by introducing a functional group thereto, a polyguanamine (e.g., phthaloguanamine, isophthaloguanamine, terephthaloguanamine, naphthalenediguanamine, and biphenylenediguanamine), and an aralkyl- or aralkyleneguanamine (e.g., phenylacetoguanamine, β -phenylpropioguanamine, and o-, m- or p-xylylenebisguanamine)], a hetero atom-containing guanamine-series compound [for example, an acetal group-containing guanamine (e.g., 2,4-diamino-6-(3,3-dimethoxypropyl-s-triazine), a dioxane ring-containing guanamine (e.g., [2-(4',6'-diamino-s-triazin-2'-yl)ethyl]-1,3-dioxane, [2-(4',6'-diamino-s-triazin-2'-yl)ethyl]-4-ethyl-4-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane), a tetraoxospiro

ring-containing guanamine (e.g., CTU-guanamine, and CMTU-guanamine), an isocyanuric ring-containing guanamine (e.g., 1,3,5-tris[2-(4',6'-diamino-s-triazin-2'-yl)ethyl]isocyanurate, and 1,3,5-tris[3-(4',6'-diamino-s-triazin-2'-yl)propyl]isocyanurate), an imidazole ring-containing guanamine (e.g., guanamine compounds described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 41120/1972 (JP-47-41120A)), and guanamine compounds described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 154181/2000 (JP-2000-154181A)). Moreover, the aminotriazine compound may also include, for example, a compound which has alkoxymethyl group(s) on amino group(s) of the melamine, melamine derivative or guanamine-series compound [e.g., a mono- to hexamethoxymethylmelamine, a mono- to tetramethoxymethylbenzoguanamine, and a mono to octamethoxymethyl-CTU-guanamine].

[0067] The guanidine compound may include, for example, a non-cyclic guanidine (e.g., glycocyanine, guanolin, guanidine, and cyanoguanidine), a cyclic guanidine (e.g., a glycocyanidine compound such as glycocyanidine, or creatinine; and oxalylguanidine or a cyclic guanidine having a similar structure thereto, such as oxalylguanidine or 2,4-diiminoparabanic acid); an imino group-substituted urazole compound (e.g., iminourazole, and guanazine); an isocyanuric acid imide (e.g., isoammelide, and isoammeline); malonylguanidine, tartronylguanidine; mesoxalylguanidine; and others.

[0068] The urea compound may include, for example, a non-cyclic urea compound [for example, urea, an N-substituted urea having a substituent such as an alkyl group, a non-cyclic urea condensate (e.g., a polymer of urea, such as biuret, or biurea; and a condensate compound of urea and an aldehyde compound, such as methylenediurea or ureaform, and an oligo- or polyC₁₋₁₂alkyleneurea (e.g., an oligo- or polynonamethyleneurea))], a cyclic urea compound [for example, a cyclic monoureide, e.g., a C₁₋₁₀alkyleneurea (e.g., ethyleneurea, and crotonylideneurea), an aryleneurea (e.g., imesatin), a ureide of a dicarboxylic acid (e.g., parabanic acid, barbituric acid, isocyanuric acid, and uramil), a ureide of a β -aldehydic acid (e.g., uracil, thymine, and urazole), a ureide of an α -hydroxy acid (for example, a hydantoin compound, e.g., hydantoin; a 5-straight or branched chain C₁₋₆alkyl-hydantoin such as 5-methylhydantoin; a 5-C₆₋₁₀arylhydantoin which may have a substituent (such as hydroxyl group or amino group) on an aryl group thereof, such as 5-phenylhydantoin, 5-(o-, m-, or p-hydroxyphenyl)hydantoin, or 5-(o-, m-, or p-aminophenyl)hydantoin; a 5-C₆₋₁₀arylC₁₋₄alkyl-hydantoin such as 5-benzylhydantoin; a 5,5-di-straight or branched chain C₁₋₆alkyl-hydantoin such as 5,5-dimethylhydantoin; a 5-straight or branched chain C₁₋₆alkyl-5-C₆₋₁₀arylhydantoin such as 5-methyl-5-phenylhydantoin; a 5,5-diC₆₋₁₀arylhydantoin

such as 5,5-diphenylhydantoin; a
5,5-bis(C₆₋₁₀arylC₁₋₄alkyl)hydantoin such as
5,5-dibenzylhydantoin; a C₁₋₁₀alkylene-bishydantoin such
as pentamethylenebishydantoin; and allantoin or a metal
5 salt thereof (e.g., an Al salt such as allantoin
dihydroxyaluminum salt)); a cyclic diureide, for example,
uric acid, an alkyl-substituted uric acid, acetyleneurea
(glycoluril) or a derivative thereof (e.g. a mono- to
tetra(C₁₋₄alkoxyC₁₋₄alkyl)glycoluril), crotylidenediurea,
10 a diureide of an α -hydroxy acid (e.g.,
1,1-methylenebis(5,5-dimethylhydantoin)), a diurea such
as p-urazine, and a diureide of a dicarboxylic acid (e.g.,
alloxantin, and purpuric acid)].

[0069] Examples of the amino acid may include an α -amino
15 acid [for example, a monoaminomonocarboxylic acid (e.g.,
glycine, alanine, valin, norvalin, leucine, norleucine,
isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, diiodotyrosine,
surinamine, threonine, serine, proline, hydroxyproline,
tryptophan, methionine, cystine, cysteine, citrulline,
20 α -aminobutyric acid, hexahydropicolinic acid, teanine, and
o- or m-tyrosine), a monoaminodicarboxylic acid (e.g.,
aspartic acid, glutamic acid, asparagine, glutamine,
hexahydrodipicolinic acid, and hexahydroquinolinic acid),
and a diaminomonomocarboxylic acid (e.g., lysine,
25 hydroxylysine, arginine, and histidine)], a β -amino acid
(e.g., β -alanine, β -aminobutyric acid, and
hexahydrocinchomeric acid), a γ -amino acid (e.g.,

γ -aminobutyric acid), a δ -amino acid (e.g., δ -amino-n-valeric acid), and others. Incidentally, these amino acids may be in a D-, L-, or DL-form. The amino acid may also include an amino acid derivative in which a carboxyl group is subjected to metal salination (e.g., an alkali metal salt, an alkaline earth metal salt), amidation, hydrazidation, or esterification (e.g., methyl esterification, ethyl esterification).

[0070] The amino alcohol compound may include an amino C_{1-10} aliphatic mono- or polyol such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, 2-amino-1-butanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, or tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane.

[0071] Examples of the imide compound may include an aromatic polycarboxylic acid imide such as phthalic acid imide, trimellitic acid imide, or pyromellitic acid imide, and others.

[0072] The amide compound may include, for example, an aliphatic carboxylic acid amide (e.g., malonamide, adipic acid amide, sebacic acid amide, and dodecanedioic acid amide), a cyclic carboxylic acid amide (e.g., ϵ -caprolactam), an aromatic carboxylic acid amide (e.g., benzoic acid amide, o-, m- or p-aminobenzamide, isophthalic acid diamide, and terephthalic acid amide), a polyamide-series resin [for example, a nylon 3 (a poly- β -alanine), a nylon 46, a nylon

6, a nylon 66, a nylon 11, a nylon 12, a nylon MXD6, a nylon 6-10, a nylon 6-11, a nylon 6-12, a nylon 6-66-610, and a nylon 9T], a polyester amide, a polyamide imide, a polyurethane, a homo- or copolymer of a poly(meth)acrylic acid amide which may be crosslinked [e.g., polymers described in US Patent No. 5011890], a homo- or copolymer of a poly(vinyl lactam) [for example, a homo- or copolymer of a poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone) (e.g., homo- or copolymers described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 52338/1980 (JP-55-52338A), and US Patent No. 3204014)], a poly(N-vinylcarboxylic acid amide), a copolymer of N-vinylcarboxylic acid amide and another vinyl monomer (e.g., homo- or copolymers described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 247745/2001 (JP-2001-247745A), 131386/2001 (JP-2001-131386A), 311302/1996 (JP-8-311302A) and 86614/1984 (JP-59-86614A), US Patent Nos. 5455042, 5407996 and 5338815), and others.

[0073] The hydrazine compound may include a carboxylic acid hydrazide different from the above-mentioned polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, for example, a fatty acid hydrazide (e.g., lauric acid hydrazide, stearic acid hydrazide, adipic acid hydrazide, sebacic acid hydrazide, and dodecanedioic acid hydrazide), and a monocyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide (e.g., benzoic acid hydrazide, phthalic acid hydrazide, isophthalic acid hydrazide, terephthalic acid hydrazide, p-hydroxybenzoic acid hydrazide, and salicylic acid

hydrazide).

[0074] (b) Metal salt of organic carboxylic acid

The metal salt of the organic carboxylic acid may include, for example, a salt of an organic carboxylic acid with a metal (e.g., an alkali metal such as Li, Na or K; an alkaline earth metal such as Mg or Ca; and a transition metal such as Zn).

[0075] The organic carboxylic acid may be a compound of low molecular weight or a compound of high molecular weight. As the organic carboxylic acid, there may be used a saturated or unsaturated lower aliphatic carboxylic acid having less than 10 carbon atoms, and a polymer of an unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid, in addition to a saturated or unsaturated higher aliphatic carboxylic acid exemplified in item of the higher fatty acid. Moreover, these aliphatic carboxylic acids may have a hydroxyl group. The saturated lower aliphatic carboxylic acid may include a saturated C₁₋₉ monocarboxylic acid (e.g., acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, isobutyric acid, valeric acid, isovaleric acid, pivalic acid, caproic acid, and caprylic acid), a saturated C₂₋₉ dicarboxylic acid (e.g., oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, cork acid, and azelaic acid), and a hydroxy acid thereof (e.g., glycolic acid, lactic acid, glyceric acid, hydroxybutyric acid, and citric acid).

[0076] The unsaturated lower aliphatic carboxylic acid may include, for example, an unsaturated C₃₋₉ monocarboxylic

acid [e.g., (meth)acrylic acid, crotonic acid, and isocrotonic acid], an unsaturated C₄₋₉dicarboxylic acid (e.g., maleic acid, and fumaric acid), and a hydroxy acid thereof (e.g., propiolic acid).

5 [0077] Moreover, exemplified as the polymer of the unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid may be a copolymer of a polymerizable unsaturated carboxylic acid [for example, an α,β -ethylene-type (ethylenic) unsaturated carboxylic acid, for example, a polymerizable unsaturated
10 monocarboxylic acid (such as (meth)acrylic acid), a polymerizable unsaturated polycarboxylic acid (such as itaconic acid, maleic acid, or fumaric acid), an acid anhydride of the polycarboxylic acid, or a monoester of the polycarboxylic acid (e.g., a monoC₁₋₁₀alkyl ester of
15 the polycarboxylic acid such as monoethyl maleate)] with an olefin (e.g., an α -C₂₋₁₀olefin such as ethylene or propylene).

[0078] These metal salts of the organic carboxylic acids may be used singly or in combination.

20 [0079] The preferred metal salt of the organic carboxylic acid may include a salt of an organic carboxylic acid with an alkali metal (e.g., lithium citrate, potassium citrate, sodium citrate, lithium stearate, and lithium
12-hydroxystearate), a salt of an organic carboxylic acid
25 with an alkaline earth metal (e.g., magnesium acetate, calcium acetate, magnesium citrate, calcium citrate, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, magnesium

12-hydroxystearate, and calcium 12-hydroxystearate), an ionomer resin (a resin in which at least a part of carboxyl groups contained in the copolymer of the polymerizable unsaturated polycarboxylic acid with the olefin is

5 neutralized with an ion of the metal, and others. The ionomer resin is, for example, commercially available as ACLYN (manufactured by Allied Signal Inc.), Himilan (manufactured by Du Pont-Mitsui Polychemicals Co., Ltd.), Surlyn (manufactured by Du Pont), and others.

10 [0080] Among the metal salts, in view of stabilizing effects, a salt with an alkaline earth metal such as calcium citrate, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, magnesium 12-hydroxystearate, or calcium 12-hydroxystearate (particularly, calcium citrate) is preferred.

15 [0081] (c) Alkali or alkaline earth metal compound

The alkali or alkaline earth metal compound may include an inorganic compound exemplified by a metal oxide (such as CaO, or MgO), a metal hydroxide (such as LiOH, Ca(OH)₂, or Mg(OH)₂), and a salt of an inorganic acid with a metal [e.g., a salt of an inorganic acid (such as a salt of carbonic acid with a metal (such as Li₂CO₃, Na₂CO₃, K₂CO₃, CaCO₃ or MgCO₃), a borate, and a phosphate)]. In particular, the metal oxide and the metal hydroxide are preferred. Moreover, among the compounds, the alkaline earth metal compound is preferred.

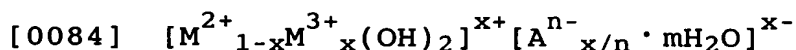
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[0082] These alkali or alkaline earth metal compounds may be used singly or in combination.

[0083] (d) Hydrotalcite

As the hydrotalcite, hydrotalcites recited in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 1241/1985 (JP-60-1241A) and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open
5 No. 59475/1997 (JP-9-59475A), such as hydrotalcite compounds represented by the following formula are usable.



In the formula, M^{2+} represents Mg^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Co^{2+} , or any of other divalent metal ions; M^{3+} represents
10 Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , or any of other trivalent metal ions; A^{n-} represents CO_3^{2-} , OH^- , HPO_4^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} , or any of other n-valent anions (particularly, monovalent or divalent anion); x is $0 < x < 0.5$; and m is $0 \leq m < 1$.

These hydrotalcites may be used singly or in
15 combination.

[0085] Incidentally, the hydrotalcite is available from Kyowa Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. under the trade name "DHT-4A", "DHT-4A-2", or "Alcamizer".

[0086] (e) Zeolite

20 The zeolite is not particularly limited to a specific one, and a zeolite other than H-type zeolite can be employed, for example, a zeolite recited in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 62142/1995 (JP-7-62142A) [zeolites the smallest unit cell of which is a crystalline
25 aluminosilicate with an alkaline and/or alkaline earth metal (A-, X-, Y-, L-, and ZSM-type zeolites, mordenite-type zeolite; chabazite, mordenite, faujasite, and other natural

zeolites)]).

[0087] These zeolites may be used singly or in combination.

[0088] Incidentally, A-type zeolite is available as

"ZEOLAM-series (A-3, A-4, A-5)", "ZEOSTAR-series (KA-100P,

5 NA-100P, CA-100P)" or others, X-type zeolite as

"ZEOLAM-series (F-9)", "ZEOSTAR-series (NX-100P)" or

others, and Y-type zeolite as "HSZ-series (320NAA)" or

others, from Tosoh Corp. or Nippon Chemical Industrial Co.,
Ltd.

10 [0089] (f) Phosphine compound

Examples of the phosphine compound may include a
phosphine compound such as an alkylphosphine (for example,
a triC₁₋₁₀alkylphosphine such as triethylphosphine,
tripropylphosphine, or tributylphosphine), a

15 cycloalkylphosphine (for example, a

triC₅₋₁₂cycloalkylphosphine such as

tricyclohexylphosphine), an arylphosphine (for example,
a triC₆₋₁₂arylphosphine which may have a substituent (such
as an amino group or a C₁₋₄alkyl group), such as

20 triphenylphosphine, p-tolyldiphenylphosphine,

di-p-tolylphenylphosphine, tri-m-aminophenylphosphine,
tri(2,4-dimethylphenyl)phosphine,

tri(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)phosphine, or tri(o-, m- or

p-tolyl)phosphine), an aralkylphosphine (for example, a

25 tri(C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₄alkyl)phosphine such as tri(o-, m- or

p-anisylphosphine), an arylalkenylphosphine (for example,
a mono- or diC₆₋₁₂aryl-di- or monoC₂₋₁₀alkenylphosphine such

as diphenylvinylphosphine, or allyldiphenylphosphine), an arylalkylphosphine (for example, a mono- or diC₆₋₁₂aryl-di- or mono(C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₄alkyl)phosphine such as p-anisyl-diphenylphosphine, or

5 di(p-anisyl)phenylphosphine; and a C₆₋₁₂aryl-(C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₄alkyl)phosphine which may have a substituent (such as a C₁₋₁₀alkyl group), such as methylphenyl-p-anisylphosphine), or a bisphosphine compound [for example, a

10 bis(diC₆₋₁₂arylphosphino)C₁₋₁₀alkane such as 1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane], and others. These phosphine compounds may be used singly or in combination. [0090] These heat stabilizers may be used singly or in combination. In particular, in the case of using the basic

15 nitrogen-containing compound in combination with at least one member selected from the group consisting of the metal salt of an organic carboxylic acid, the alkali or alkaline earth metal compound, the hydrotalcite, the zeolite, and the phosphine compound, heat stability can be also imparted

20 to the resin composition at a smaller amount of the heat stabilizer. Incidentally, the resin composition of the present invention can also improve heat stability without substantially containing a phosphorus-containing flame retardant.

25 [0091] In the case where the resin composition contains the heat stabilizer, the proportion of the heat stabilizer may be, for example, selected from the range of about 0.001

to 10 parts by weight, and preferably about 0.001 to 5 parts by weight (particularly about 0.01 to 2 parts by weight), relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin. Incidentally, among the heat stabilizers, the hydrazine compound (the fatty acid hydrazide and the monocyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide) is preferably used at a small amount because there is a possibility that too large amount of such a hydrazine compound brings about bleeding out thereof from the polyacetal resin composition or deterioration in processing stability of the resin composition. The proportion of the hydrazine compound may be usually not more than 1 part by weight (e.g., about 0 to 1 part by weight), preferably about 0.001 to 1 part by weight, and more preferably about 0.005 to 0.8 part by weight (e.g., about 0.005 to 0.08 part by weight), relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin.

[0092] (Weather (light)-resistant stabilizer)

The weather (light)-resistant stabilizer may include (a) a benzotriazole-series compound, (b) a benzophenone-series compound, (c) an aromatic benzoate-series compound, (d) a cyanoacrylate-series compound, (e) an oxalic anilide-series compound, (f) a hydroxyaryl-1,3,5-triazine-series compound, (g) a hindered amine-series compound, and others.

[0093] (a) Benzotriazole-series compound

Examples of the benzotriazole-series compound may include a benzotriazole compound having an aryl group

substituted with a hydroxyl group and a C₁₋₆alkyl group, such as 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(2'-hydroxy-3',5'-di(t-butyl)phenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(2'-hydroxy-3',5'-di(t-amyl)phenyl)benzotriazole or
5 2-(2'-hydroxy-3',5'-di-isoamylphenyl)benzotriazole; a benzotriazole compound having an aryl group substituted with a hydroxyl group and an aralkyl (or aryl) group, such as 2-[2'-hydroxy-3',5'-bis(α , α -dimethylbenzyl)phenyl]benzotriazole; a benzotriazole
10 compound having an aryl group substituted with a hydroxyl group and an alkoxy (C₁₋₁₂alkoxy) group, such as 2-(2'-hydroxy-4'-octoxyphenyl)benzotriazole; and others.
[0094] Among these benzotriazole-series compounds, the particularly preferred one includes a benzotriazole
15 compound having a C₆₋₁₀aryl (particularly, phenyl) group substituted with a hydroxyl group and a C₃₋₆alkyl group, as well as a benzotriazole compound having an aryl group substituted with a hydroxyl group and a C₆₋₁₀aryl-C₁₋₆alkyl (particularly, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl) group.

20 [0095] (b) Benzophenone-series compound

Exemplified as the benzophenone-series compound may be a benzophenone compound having a plurality of hydroxyl groups (e.g., a di- to tetrahydroxybenzophenone such as 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone; a benzophenone compound having
25 a hydroxyl group, and an aryl or aralkyl group substituted with a hydroxyl group, such as 2-hydroxy-4-oxybenzylbenzophenone); a benzophenone

compound having a hydroxyl group and an alkoxy (C₁₋₁₆alkoxy) group (e.g., 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-octoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-dodecyloxybenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone, and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-5-sulfobenzophenone); and others.

[0096] Among these benzophenone-series compounds, the benzophenone-series compound preferably includes a benzophenone compound having a hydroxyl group, and a C₆₋₁₀aryl (or C₆₋₁₀aryl-C₁₋₄alkyl) group substituted with a hydroxyl group, particularly one having a hydroxyl group, and a phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl group substituted with a hydroxyl group.

[0097] (c) Aromatic benzoate-series compound

The aromatic benzoate-series compound may include an alkylarylsalicylate such as p-t-butylphenylsalicylate or p-octylphenylsalicylate (particularly, an alkylphenylsalicylate).

[0098] (d) Cyanoacrylate-series compound

Exemplified as the cyanoacrylate-series compound may be a cyano group-containing diarylacrylate such as 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate or ethyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate (particularly, a cyano group-containing diphenylacrylate).

[0099] (e) Oxalic anilide-series compound

The oxalic anilide-series compound may include,

for example, an oxalic diamide compound having an aryl group (such as phenyl group) on a nitrogen atom in which the aryl group may have a substituent(s), exemplified by

N-(2-ethylphenyl)-N'-(2-ethoxy-5-t-butylphenyl)oxalic
5 diamide, and

N-(2-ethylphenyl)-N'-(2-ethoxy-phenyl)oxalic diamide.

[0100] (f) Hydroxyaryl-1,3,5-triazine-series compound

Examples of the hydroxyaryl-1,3,5-triazine-series compound may include a 2,4-diC₆₋₁₀aryl-6-(mono- or
10 dihydroxyC₆₋₁₀aryl)-1,3,5-triazine [for example, a 2,4-diC₆₋₁₀aryl-6-(mono- or dihydroxyC₆₋₁₀aryl)-1,3,5-triazine which may have a substituent(s) (such as a C₁₋₁₀alkyl group, a C₁₋₁₈alkoxy group, a C₁₋₁₀alkoxyC₁₋₁₀alkoxy group, a C₆₋₁₀aryloxy group, or a C₆₋₁₀arylC₁₋₆alkoxy group) on an aryl group thereof,
15 e.g., a hydroxyaryltriazine such as

2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, or
2,4-diphenyl-6-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine; a hydroxyalkoxyaryltriazine such as

20 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-ethoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-propoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-butoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-diphenyl-
25 6-(2-hydroxy-4-hexyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-octyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-

dodecyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, or a 2,4-di(p-tolyl or 2',4'-dimethylphenyl)-6-(2-hydroxy-C₁₋₁₆alkoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine corresponding to each of these 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-alkoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazines; a

5 hydroxyaralkyloxyaryltriazine such as

2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, or 2,4-di(p-tolyl or

2',4'-dimethylphenyl)-6-(2-hydroxy-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine; a hydroxyalkoxyalkoxyaryltriazine such as

10 2,4-diphenyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, or 2,4-di-p-tolyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-(2-hexyloxyethoxy)phenyl)-1,3,5-triazine; and others.

Among these compounds, the

hydroxyphenyl-1,3,5-triazine-series compound is

15 preferred.

[0101] (g) Hindered amine-series compound

As the hindered amine-series compound, the hindered amine-series compound as exemplified in the paragraph of the above-mentioned antioxidant may be used.

20 [0102] These weather (light)-resistant stabilizers may be used singly or in combination. The same or different species of the weather (light)-resistant stabilizers may be used in combination.

[0103] Incidentally, it is preferred to use the hindered
25 amine-series compound (g) in combination with other weather (light)-resistant stabilizer. In particular, it is preferred to use the benzotriazole-series compound (a) in

combination with the hindered amine-series compound (g).
The proportion (weight ratio) of the hindered amine-series
compound relative to other weather (light)-resistant
stabilizer(s) (particularly, the benzotriazole-series
5 compound) [the hindered amine-series compound/other
weather (light)-resistant stabilizer(s)] may be, for
example, about 0/100 to 80/20, preferably about 10/90 to
70/30, and more preferably about 20/80 to 60/40.

[0104] The proportion of the weather (light)-resistant
10 stabilizer is, for example, about 0 to 5 parts by weight
(e.g., about 0.01 to 5 parts by weight), preferably about
0.1 to 4 parts by weight, and more preferably about 0.1
to 2 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of
the polyacetal resin.

15 [0105] (Coloring agent)

As the coloring agent, various dyes or pigments
may be used. As the dye, a solvent dye is preferred, and
includes, for example, an azo-series dye, an
anthraquinone-series dye, a phthalocyanine-series dye or
20 a naphthoquinone-series dye. The pigment may be an
inorganic pigment or an organic pigment.

[0106] Exemplified as the inorganic pigment may be a
titanium-series (titanium-containing) pigment, a
zinc-series (zinc-containing) pigment, a carbon black (e.g.,
25 a furnace black, a channel black, an acetylene black, and
Ketjen black), an iron-series (iron-containing) pigment,
a molybdenum-series (molybdenum-containing) pigment, a

cadmium-series (cadmium-containing) pigment, a lead-series (lead-containing) pigment, a cobalt-series (cobalt-containing) pigment, and an aluminum-series (aluminum-containing) pigment.

5 [0107] The organic pigment may include an azo-series pigment, an anthraquinone-series pigment, a phthalocyanine-series pigment, a quinacridone-series pigment, a perylene-series pigment, a perinone-series pigment, an isoindoline-series pigment, a dioxazine-series
10 pigment, or a threne-series pigment.

[0108] The coloring agent may be used singly, or a plurality of these coloring agents may be used in combination. The use of a coloring agent having a high light-shielding effect [such as a carbon black, a titanium white (a titanium oxide),
15 a phthalocyanine-series pigment, a perylene-series pigment (particularly a carbon black, a perylene-series black pigment)] ensures improvement in weather (light)-resistance of the polyacetal resin composition.

[0109] The content of the coloring agent is, for example,
20 about 0 to 5 parts by weight (e.g., about 0.01 to 5 parts by weight), preferably about 0.1 to 4 parts by weight, and more preferably about 0.1 to 2 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin.

[0110] To the polyacetal resin composition of the present
25 invention may be optionally added a conventional additive(s) singly or in combination. Examples of the additive may include an antioxidant (e.g., a phosphorus-containing, a

sulfur-containing, a hydroquinone-series, and a quinoline-series antioxidant), a specific carboxylic acid (e.g., a carboxylic acid described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 239484/2000 (JP-2000-239484A)),
5 an impact resistance improver [e.g., an acrylic core-shell polymer, a polyurethane-series resin, and a polyester-series resin], a slip-improving agent [e.g., an olefinic polymer, a silicone-series resin, and a fluorine-containing resin], a mold-release agent
10 (releasing agent), a nucleating agent, an antistatic agent, a flame retardant, a foaming agent, a surfactant, an antibacterial agent, an antifungal agent, an aromatic agent, a perfume, various polymers [e.g., an acrylic resin (a homo- or copolymer of a C₁₋₁₀alkyl (meth)acrylate such as a
15 poly(methyl methacrylate)), a polycarbonate-series resin, a polyolefinic elastomer or resin, a polyvinyl alcohol-series resin, and an aliphatic polyester-series resin (e.g., a poly(L-lactic acid), a poly(D-lactic acid), a poly(D/L-lactic acid), a polyglycolic acid, and a
20 copolymer of glycolic acid and lactic acid (e.g., D-, L- or D/L-lactic acid))], a filler, and others.

[0111] Moreover, if necessary, the resin composition may be further blended with one or combination of a conventional filler (such as a fibrous, plate-like or particulate filler)
25 to improve properties of the shaped article of the present invention. Examples of the fibrous filler may include an inorganic fiber (e.g., a glass fiber, a carbon fiber, a

boron fiber, and a potassium titanate fiber (whisker)), an organic fiber (e.g., an amide fiber), and others. As the plate-like filler, there may be mentioned a glass flake, a mica, a graphite, a variety of metal foil, and others. 5 Examples of the particulate filler may include a metal oxide (e.g., zinc oxide, and alumina), a sulfate (e.g., calcium sulfate, and magnesium sulfate), a carbonate (e.g., calcium carbonate), a glass (e.g., a milled fiber, a glass bead, and a glass balloon), a silicate (e.g., a talc, a kaolin, 10 a silica, a diatomite, a clay, and a wollastonite), a sulfide (e.g., molybdenum disulfide, and tungsten disulfide), a carbide (e.g., graphite fluoride, and silicon carbide), boron nitride, and others.

[0112] (Production process of polyacetal resin 15 composition)

The polyacetal resin composition of the present invention may be a particulate mixture or a molten mixture, and it can be prepared by mixing a polyacetal resin with the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, and if 20 necessary, other additive(s) [e.g., a stabilizer (an antioxidant, a processing stabilizer, a heat stabilizer, a weather (light)-resistant stabilizer), an impact resistance improver, a slip-improving agent, a coloring agent and/or a filler], in a conventional manner. For 25 example, (1) a process comprising feeding all components through a main feed port, kneading and extruding the resulting mixture into pellets with an extruder (e.g., a

uniaxial or biaxial extruder), and molding a shaped article from the pellets, (2) a process comprising feeding component(s) (e.g., a polyacetal resin, and the above-mentioned other additive(s)) free from the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide through a main feed port, 5 feeding component(s) containing at least the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide (as other component(s), there may be mentioned a polyacetal resin, the above-mentioned other additive(s), or the like) through 10 a side feed port, kneading and extruding the resulting mixture into pellets with an extruder, and molding a shaped article from the pellets, (3) a process comprising feeding component(s) containing a part of the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide (as other component(s), a 15 polyacetal resin, other additive(s), or the like) through a main feed port and feeding component(s) containing the residual polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, and, if necessary, a fatty acid hydrazide and/or a monocyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide as a heat stabilizer 20 (as other component(s), a polyacetal resin, other additive(s), or others) through a side feed port, kneading and extruding the fed components by using an extruder to prepare pellets, and molding a shaped article from the pellets; (4) once making pellets (master batch) different 25 in formulation, mixing (diluting) the pellets in a certain ratio, and molding a shaped article having a certain formulation from the resulting pellets, or (5) a process

comprising allowing the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide to coexist with or adhere to a pelletized polyacetal resin by for example spraying or coating (e.g., surface-coating), and molding a shaped article having a certain formulation from the resulting pellets is utilized.

[0113] Among these processes, the processes (1), (2) and (3) are preferred. In particular, it is preferred to melt-knead components by a uniaxial or biaxial extruder having exhaust (or degas) vent port(s) of not less than 1. Moreover, the carboxylic acid hydrazide may be side-fed through either of a feed port of the upstream or downstream of an exhaust vent port. Further, in the extruding and preparing step, the amount of formaldehyde emitted from the obtained shaped (or molded) article can be further reduced by a preparation method comprising preblending a processing auxiliary such as water and/or an alcohol (e.g., methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, and n-propyl alcohol) or infusing the processing auxiliary through a feed port of the upstream of an exhaust vent port, and exhausting and removing volatile component(s) containing water and/or the alcohol from the exhaust vent port. The amount of water and/or the alcohol to be added as such a processing auxiliary is not particularly limited to a specific one. The amount of water and/or the alcohol may be usually selected from the range of about 0 to 20 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin, and may be preferably about 0.01 to 10 parts by weight and more preferably 0.1

to 5 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of the polyacetal resin.

[0114] Incidentally, in the preparation of a composition for use in a shaped article, mixing of a powdered
5 (particulate) polyacetal resin as a substrate (e.g., a powder (particulate) obtained by grinding a part or all of the polyacetal resin) with other components (e.g., the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, other additive(s) (e.g., a stabilizer, an impact resistance
10 improver, a slip-improving agent, a coloring agent and/or a filler) followed with melt-kneading improves the degree of dispersion of the additives and therefore is advantageous.

[0115] The polyacetal resin composition of the present
15 invention realizes that the emission of formaldehyde due to oxidation or thermal decomposition or the like of the polyacetal resin is remarkably restrained or inhibited and that the working environment is improved or ameliorated particularly in the molding and processing (particularly,
20 a melt-molding and processing) step. Moreover, deposition of decomposition products or additives on the mold (mold deposit), blooming or bleeding of such products or additives from a shaped article can be remarkably restricted or inhibited, and various problems on the molding and
25 processing step can be overcome.

[0116] (Shaped article)

The present invention also includes a shaped article

formed from the resin composition. The shaped article contains the polyacetal resin and the polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide in combination, and has excellent stability in an extrusion and/or molding process with having
5 extremely small amount of emission (or generation) of formaldehyde. In other words, shaped articles molded from the conventional polyacetal resins containing antioxidants and other stabilizers liberate relatively large amounts of formaldehyde, cause corrosion and discoloration, as well
10 as pollute the living and working environment. For example, the formaldehyde emission from commercial ordinary polyacetal resin articles is about 2 to 5 μg per one cm^2 of surface area under dry conditions (in a constant-temperature dry atmosphere) and/or about 3 to 6
15 μg per one cm^2 of surface area under humid conditions (in a constant-temperature moisture-laden atmosphere).
[0117] On the other hand, in the polyacetal resin shaped article of the present invention, the amount of formaldehyde emission from the shaped article can be effectively reduced
20 by a smaller amount of the specific carboxylic acid hydrazide. Further, in the case of using the specific carboxylic acid hydrazide and the heat stabilizer (formaldehyde inhibitor) in combination, the amount of formaldehyde emission can be also inhibited to a large extent. Concretely, the amount
25 of the formaldehyde emission is not more than 1.5 μg per one cm^2 of surface area of the shaped article under dry conditions, preferably about 0 to 1.0 μg , more preferably

about 0 to 0.6 μg , and usually about 0.001 to 1.0 μg , and further, about 0 to 0.1 μg is also achievable. Moreover, in humid conditions, the formaldehyde emission is not more than 2.5 μg (e.g., about 0 to 2 μg) per one cm^2 of surface area of the shaped article, preferably about 0 to 1.2 μg , more preferably about 0 to 0.4 μg , and further, about 0 to 0.2 μg is also achievable. The amount in humid conditions may be usually about 0.001 to 1.2 μg .

[0118] The shaped article of the present invention may show the above-mentioned formaldehyde emission under either dry conditions or humid conditions. In particular, the shaped article shows the above formaldehyde emission level under both dry and humid conditions in many cases. Therefore, the shaped article of the present invention can be used as a material which can be adapted to more severe environment.

[0119] The formaldehyde emission under dry conditions can be determined as follows.

[0120] After the shaped article of polyacetal resin is cut if necessary and its surface area is measured, a suitable portion of the article (e.g., the amount equivalent to a surface area of about 10 to 50 cm^2) is placed in a vessel (20 ml capacity) to seal and stand (or maintained) at a temperature of 80°C for 24 hours. Then, this sealed vessel is charged with 5 ml of water and the formaldehyde in the aqueous solution is assayed in accordance with JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) K0102, 29 (under the heading of Formaldehyde) to calculate the formaldehyde emission per

unit surface area of the shaped article ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$).

[0121] The formaldehyde emission under humid conditions can be determined as follows.

[0122] After the shaped article of a polyacetal resin is
5 cut if necessary and its surface area is measured, a suitable
portion of the shaped article (e.g., the amount equivalent
to a surface area of about 10 to 100 cm^2) is suspended from
the lid of a sealable vessel (1 L capacity) containing 50
ml of distilled water. After seal of the vessel, the vessel
10 is allowed to stand (or maintained) in a constant temperature
oven at 60°C for 3 hours. Thereafter, the vessel is allowed
to stand at a room temperature for 1 hour and the formaldehyde
in the aqueous solution in the vessel is assayed in accordance
with JIS K0102, 29 (under the heading of Formaldehyde) to
15 calculate the formaldehyde emission per unit surface area
of the article ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$).

[0123] The above quantitative definition on formaldehyde
emission in the present invention is adaptable as far as
the polyacetal resin and the specific carboxylic acid
20 hydrazide, that is, the definition is adaptable not only
for shaped articles available from polyacetal resin
compositions comprising the conventional additive(s) (e.g.,
a conventional stabilizer, and a mold-release agent), but
also for shaped articles molded from comparable resin
25 compositions containing an inorganic filler and/or other
polymers, even if only a major part of the surface of the
article (for example, 50 to 100% of the total surface area)

is constituted by the polyacetal resin (for example, a multi-colored article or a coated article).

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

5 [0124] The resin composition of the present invention is useful for molding various shaped articles by a conventional molding (or shaping) method (for example, injection molding, extrusion molding, compression molding, blow molding, vacuum molding, foam molding, rotation molding, and gas
10 injection molding).

[0125] Moreover, the shaped article (or molded article) of the present invention finds application in any field of use where formaldehyde is objectionable (e.g., knob and lever as bicycle parts) and can also be used advantageously
15 as parts and members in a variety of fields inclusive of automotive parts, electrical and electronic component (driving component and driven component) parts, architectural members and pipeline installation parts, household (for daily use) and cosmetic product parts, and
20 medical device (for diagnostic or therapeutic use) parts.

[0126] More specifically, the automotive parts may include car interior parts such as inner handle, fuel trunk opener, seat belt buckle, assist lap, various switches, knob, lever, and clip; electrical system parts such as meters and
25 connectors; in-vehicle electrical and electronic parts or mountings related to audio equipment and car navigation equipment, parts in contact with metals, typically the

window regulator carrier plate, mechanical parts such as door lock actuator parts, mirror parts, wiper motor system parts, and fuel system parts.

[0127] The electrical or electronic component parts (the mechanical parts) may include, for example, parts or members constituted with shaped articles of polyacetal resin and fitted with a number of metal contacts [e.g. audio equipment such as cassette tape recorder, video equipment such as video tape recorder (VTR), 8 mm or other video camera, etc., office automation (OA) equipment such as copying machines, facsimile, word processor, computer, toys actuated by the driving force of an electric motor or a spring, a telephone, a keyboard as an accessory to a computer or the like]. To be specific, there can be mentioned chassis (base), gear, lever, cam, pulley, and bearing. Furthermore, the electrical or electronic component parts are applicable to optical and magnetic recording medium parts at least partly made of molded polyacetal resin (e.g. metal thin-film magnetic tape cassette, magnetic disk cartridge, opticomagnetic disc cartridge, etc.) and more particularly, the metal tape cassette for music, digital audio tape cassette, 8 mm video tape cassette, floppy (registered trademark) disk cartridge, minidisk cartridge, etc. As specific optical and magnetic medium parts, there can be mentioned tape cassette parts (tape cassette body, reel, hub, guide, roller, stopper, lid, etc.) and disk cartridge parts (disk cartridge body (case), shutter, cramping plate,

etc.).

[0128] In addition, the shaped article of a polyacetal resin according to the present invention can be used with advantage in architectural members and pipeline parts such as lighting equipment parts, interior architectural members (such as fittings, fixtures, furnishings), piping, cock, faucet, rest room (lavatory)-related parts, etc., a broad range of products related to daily living, cosmetic products, and medical devices, for example fastener (such as slide fastener, snap fastener, hoop-and-loop fastener, rail fastener), stationery, chapstick or lipstick cases, cleansing device, water cleaner, spray nozzle, spray device or container, aerosol container, general vessels, and syringe holder.

15

EXAMPLES

[0129] The following examples are intended to describe this invention in further detail and should by no means be interpreted as defining the scope of the invention.

20 [0130] Incidentally, referring to the examples and comparative examples, the moldability (the amount of the deposit on the mold), the amount of formaldehyde emission from the molded (or shaped) articles under dry and humid conditions, and the bleeding property were evaluated based on the following methods.

25

[0131] [Moldability (the amount of the deposit on the mold)]

A pellet formed with a polyacetal resin composition

was continuously or successively shaped or molded by using a 30 t injection molding machine (100 shots) to obtain a certain-shaped article (20 mm in diameter and 1 mm in thickness), and the degree of the deposition on the mold was evaluated and classified into five grades.

Incidentally, the larger the number of the levels is, the lower or smaller the amount of the deposit (i.e., mold deposit) is.

[0132] [Amount of formaldehyde emission from shaped article in dry conditions]

Each resin sample consisting of 10 test pieces (one test piece: 2 mm x 2 mm x 50 mm; total surface area: about 40 cm²) was placed in a vessel (capacity 20 mL) to seal and heated in a constant temperature oven at 80°C for 24 hours. After air-cooling to room temperature, 5 mL of distilled water was injected into the vessel using a syringe. The formaldehyde content of this aqueous solution was determined in accordance with JIS K0102, 29 (under the heading of Formaldehyde) and the formaldehyde gas emission per surface area (μg/cm²) was calculated.

[0133] [Amount of formaldehyde emission from shaped article in humid conditions, and the bleeding property]

Two plate test pieces (one piece: 100 mm x 40 mm x 2 mm; total surface area of 85.6 cm²) were suspended from a lid of a polyethylene bottle (capacity 1 L) containing 50 ml of distilled water. The bottle was sealed to stand in a constant temperature oven at 60°C for 3 hours, followed

by standing for 1 hour at a room temperature. The formaldehyde content of the aqueous solution in the bottle was determined in accordance with JIS K0102, 29 (under the heading of Formaldehyde) and the formaldehyde gas emission per surface area of the article ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) was calculated. [0134] Further, the surface of the plate test piece (shaped article) after the test was visually observed, and the degree of the bleeding was evaluated based on the following criteria.

10 "A": No bleeding was observed.

"B": Slight bleeding was observed.

"C": Extremely heavy bleeding was observed.

[0135] Examples 1 to 13 and 18 to 20

100 parts by weight of a polyacetal resin copolymer, a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide, an antioxidant, a processing stabilizer, a heat stabilizer, a coloring agent, and a weather (light)-resistant stabilizer in the proportions indicated in Tables 1 and 2 were preblended (or premixed). Concerning each of thus obtained mixtures, the mixture was supplied through a main feed port of a biaxial extruder (30 mm diameter) having one vent port, and melt-mixed to prepare a pelletized composition. From thus obtained pellets, prescribed test pieces were fabricated with an injection molding machine, and concerning each test piece, the amount of formaldehyde emission from the test piece, and the bleeding property were measured. The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

[0136] Examples 14 to 16

95 parts by weight of a polyacetal resin copolymer (a-1), a polycyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide (b-1), an antioxidant (c-1), a processing stabilizer (d-1), and
5 a heat stabilizer (e-1) in the proportions indicated in Table 2 were preblended (or premixed). Concerning each of thus obtained mixtures, the mixture was supplied through a main feed port of a biaxial extruder (30 mm diameter) having one vent port, and another mixture containing 5 parts
10 by weight of particulate of a polyacetal resin copolymer (a-1) and 0.05 part by weight of a heat stabilizer [(e-5) for Example 14, (e-6) for Example 15, and (e-7) for Example 16] was fed through a side feed port of the downstream of the bent port, and these mixtures were melt-kneaded to
15 prepare a palletized composition. From thus obtained pellets, prescribed test pieces were fabricated with an injection molding machine, and concerning each test piece, the amount of formaldehyde emission from the test piece, and the bleeding property were measured. The results are
20 shown in Table 2.

[0137] Example 17

95 parts by weight of a polyacetal resin copolymer, an antioxidant, a processing stabilizer, and a heat
25 stabilizer in the proportions indicated in Table 2 were preblended (or premixed). The obtained mixture was supplied through a main feed port of a biaxial extruder (30 mm diameter) having one vent port, and another mixture

containing 5 parts by weight of a polyacetal resin copolymer
particulate and 0.1 part by weight of a polycyclic aromatic
carboxylic acid hydrazide was fed through a side feed port
of the downstream of the bent port, and these mixtures were
5 melt-kneaded to prepare a palletized composition. From
thus obtained pellets, prescribed test pieces were
fabricated with an injection molding machine, and concerning
each test piece, the amount of formaldehyde emission from
the test piece, and the bleeding property were measured.
10 The results are shown in Table 2.

[0138] Comparative Examples 1 to 6

For comparison, a sample prepared without addition
of the carboxylic acid hydrazide compound, and samples with
addition of a monocyclic aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide
15 were evaluated in the same manner described above. The
results are shown in Table 3.

[0139] The polyacetal resin copolymers, the carboxylic
acid hydrazide compounds, the antioxidants, the processing
stabilizers, the heat stabilizers, the coloring agents,
20 and the weather (light)-resistant stabilizers used in the
Examples and Comparative Examples are as follows.

[0140] 1. Polyacetal copolymer "a"

(a-1): Polyacetal resin copolymer (melt index = 9 g/10 min.)

(a-2): Polyacetal resin copolymer (melt index = 27 g/10
25 min.)

Incidentally, the melt index was a value (g/10 min.)
determined under conditions of 190°C and 2169 g, based on

ASTM-D1238.

[0141] 2. Aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide "b"

(b-1): 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid dihydrazide

(b-2): 1,4-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid dihydrazide

5 (b-3): 3-Hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide

(b-4): 6-Hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylic acid hydrazide

(b-5): Biphenyl-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid dihydrazide

(b-6): 4'-Hydroxybiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide

(b-7): Benzoic acid hydrazide

10 (b-8): Isophthalic acid dihydrazide

(b-9): Salicylic acid hydrazide

[0142] 3. Antioxidant "c"

(c-1): Triethylene glycol bis[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]

15 (c-2): Pentaerythritol tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]

(c-3): 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol)

[0143] 4. Processing stabilizer "d"

(d-1): Ethylenebisstearylamine

20 (d-2): Montanate [manufactured by Toyo-Petrolite Co., Ltd., "LUZA WAX-EP"]

(d-3): Polyethylene glycol [molecular weight: 35000]

[0144] 5. Heat stabilizer (metal salt of an organic carboxylic acid, alkaline earth metal salt, basic

25 nitrogen-containing compound) "e"

(e-1): Calcium citrate

(e-2): Calcium 12-hydroxysebacate

- (e-3): Magnesium stearate
- (e-4): Magnesium oxide
- (e-5): Allantoin
- (e-6): Biurea
- 5 (e-7): Sebacic acid dihydrazide
- (e-8): Nylon 6-66-610
- [0145] 6. Coloring agent "f"
- (f-1): Carbon black (acetylene black)
- 7. Weather (light)-resistant stabilizer "g"
- 10 (g-1): 2-[2'-Hydroxy-3',5'-bis(α,α -dimethylbenzyl)
phenyl]benzotriazole
- (g-2): Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate
- [0146] [Table 1]

Table 1

[illegible]

[0147] [Table 2]

Table 2

	Examples							
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Polyacetal resin copolymer "a" (parts by weight)	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	
Aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide "b" (parts by weight)	b-1 0.1	b-1 0.1	b-1 0.1	b-1 0.1	b-1 0.3	b-1 0.3	b-3 0.3	
Antioxidant "c" (parts by weight)	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.03	c-1 0.3	
Processing stabilizer "d" (parts by weight)	d-1 0.2	d-1 0.2	d-1 0.2	d-2 0.2	d-1 0.2	d-1 0.2	d-1 0.2	
Heat stabilizer "e" (parts by weight)	e-1 0.03	e-5 0.05	e-1 0.03	e-6 0.05	e-1 0.03	e-7 0.05	e-8 0.05	
Coloring agent "f" (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	f-1 0.5	-	f-1 0.5	
Weather (light)-resistant stabilizer "g" (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	-	g-1 0.4	g-2 0.2	
Moldability (Mold deposit)	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	
Amount of formaldehyde emission, Dry (μg/cm ²)	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.19	0.09	
Amount of formaldehyde emission, Humid (μg/cm ²)	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.22	0.11	
Bleeding property	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	

[0148] [Table 3]

Table 3

	Comparative Examples					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Polyacetal resin copolymer "a" (parts by weight)	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100	a-1 100
Aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazide "b" (parts by weight)	-	b-7 0.5	b-8 0.5	b-7 0.3	b-8 0.3	b-9 0.3
Antioxidant "c" (parts by weight)	c-1 0.3	-	-	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.3	c-1 0.3
Processing stabilizer "d" (parts by weight)	d-1 0.2	-	-	d-1 0.2	d-1 0.2	d-1 0.2
Heat stabilizer "e" (parts by weight)	e-1 0.03	-	-	e-2 0.1	e-2 0.1	e-2 0.1
Coloring agent "f" (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weather (light)-resistant stabilizer "g" (parts by weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldability (Mold deposit)	5	1	1	1	1	2
Amount of formaldehyde emission, Dry ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	4.11	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.07
Amount of formaldehyde emission, Humid ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	1.62	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.41
Bleeding property	A	C	C	C	C	C

It is apparent from the Tables that as compared with the amount of formaldehyde emission from the resin compositions of Comparative Examples, that from the resin compositions according to Examples is considerably
5 decreased or reduced, and the working and using environment can be drastically improved. Further, in Examples, moldability (mold deposit) is improved, and bleeding out is inhibited, thereby the quality of the shaped article is improved.